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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
MONTHLY MEETINGS
OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION
OF THE
ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES,
PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 9, 1880.

Director Dr. LECONTE in the chair.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 1 to 3 (pages 1 to 24) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, printed since the last meeting.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1879, Part 3. From the Society.

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, Nos. 187 and 188. From the Conductors.

Transactions of the American Entomological Society, vol. vii, No. 4. From the Publication Committee.

Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, vol. ii, No. 4. From the Society.

North American Entomologist, vol. i, No. 7. From the Editor.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xi, No. 12. From the Editor.

Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, vol. ii, No. 2. From the Society.

Le Naturaliste Canadien, vol. xi, No. 132. From the Editor.

Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. iii, Part 1, Nos. 2 and 3. From the Society.

Compte-Rendu, Société Entomologique de Belgique, Série ii, Nos. 68—70. From the Society.

Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, 1879, Nos. 1 and 2. From the Netherland Entomological Society.

Monographic revision of the species of Cremastochilus and synopsis of the Euphoriæ of the United States, by Geo. H. Horn, M. D. From the Author.

The Coleoptera of the Alpine Rocky Mountain Regions, Part 2, by J. L. LeConte, M. D. From the Author.

Notice of a new Pauropod, by J. A. Ryder. From the Author.

FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

Vice-Director Dr. HORN in the chair.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 4 to 7 (pages 25 to 56) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, printed since the last meeting.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. xx, pp. 273—320. From the Society.

American Entomologist, vol. i, No. 1. From the Editors.

North American Entomologist, vol. i, No. 8. From the Editor.

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1879, Part 2. From the Academy.

Psyche, vol. iii, No. 69. January, 1880. From the Editors.

Le Naturaliste Canadien, vol. xii, No. 1. From the Editor.

Compte-Rendu Société Entomologique de Bélgique, Série ii, No. 72. From the Society.

Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, 1878—79. From the Author.

The American Bembecidæ, Tribe Stizini, by W. H. Patton. From the Author.

List of a Collection of Aculeate Hymenoptera made by S. W. Williston in Northwestern Kansas, by W. H. Patton. From the Author.

Generic arrangement of the Bees allied to Melissodes and Anthophora, by W. H. Patton. From the Author.

The Cotton Worm, by C. V. Riley. From the Author.

Insects from the Tertiary Beds of the Nicola and Similkameen Rivers, British Columbia, by S. H. Scudder. From the Author.

MARCH 12, 1880.

Vice-Director Dr. HORN in the chair.

The Publication Committee reported favorably the following paper presented at the last meeting for publication in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society:—

"Descriptions of some monstrosities observed in North American Coleoptera," by Horace F. Jayne.

Permission was granted to Dr. Horn to divide into two parts a paper presented by him at the meeting in September, 1879, the titles of which he announced to be as follows:

"Notes on some genera of Cerambycidæ, with descriptions of new species."

"Contributions to the Coleopterology of the United States."

Dr. Horn called the attention of the members to a pamphlet on the table from A. Preudhomme de Borre, on the "Best arrangement of boxes and cartons of collections of insects," (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Apl. 1879), on which the following remarks were made:

Mr. de Borre begins his paper by admitting that the arrangement of boxes on their edge or end has advantages over any other in the economy of space and the ease in consulting the cabinet.

The dangers of such a course are summed up in a few words: 1, specimens become loose and fall breaking themselves and their neighbors; 2, or they turn on their pins with similar results; 3, infected specimens are not readily detected by the dust. These certainly seem like serious objections and to properly understand them we must consider them from the standpoint from which Mr. de Borre speaks.

The boxes in use in France and Belgium are for the most part what we know as the "French cartons," made of heavy pasteboard about two inches and a half deep and eight by ten, all in outside measure. These are lined at bottom with papier-mache, peat or cork, the last seems the most uncommon from its greater cost, and from my experience with these boxes is rarely used in sufficient thickness or in very good quality. The other two articles are objectionable from their lack of elasticity and a pin-hole once made remains the same, while the peat has the additional bad quality of slightly corroding and adhering to the pins. The material of which the cartons is made is objectionable for several reasons, it is heavy, it will not retain its shape, the bottoms becoming convex and the sides of the lid spreading, the material is hard and should a pin be pushed through the cork or other lining the point is always turned in a hook.

The pin used by the French and Belgians is long measuring from 1.5 to 1.64 of an inch (37.5—42 mm.), while the English go to the other objectionable extreme of using a pin but little longer than an ordinary toilet pin.

The long pin, as justly remarked by Mr. de Borre, places the specimen at the end of a lever and the slight jarring of the boxes often repeated tends to loosen the specimen or cause it to turn. It seems to me that the remedy for falling or turning specimens is easy to be applied. *Discard all material for lining but cork* and that of at least one-fourth of an inch (6—7 mm.) in thickness, and (at least the bottom of) the box of such wood that the pin may partly enter it without bending the point, and in the second place *use a shorter pin.*

Should the pin remain firm in the cork the insect will sometimes turn on the pin as its axis. This is obviated by nearly all American entomologists by using a little shellac dissolved in alcohol at the point where the pin passes through the body beneath. I have never known specimens to turn if so treated. Should the specimen be large and bulky as in *Dynastes* or *Strategus*, it has been my custom to flatten the pin slightly by a few light blows of a hammer before inserting it, using the shellac also.

The presence of infection is readily detected in a vertical box as the dust always falls on the head of the specimen below the infected one.

It seems, therefore, that the troubles about which Mr. de Borre writes, are for the most part attributable to the boxes and pins rather than to the particular position in which the boxes are placed in the cabinet.

To my mind the objections to a horizontal arrangement of boxes are: the boxes must be placed one on the other on a shelf or else many shelves must be made to accommodate them. In the former case it must be evident that in handling one box in a pile it is necessary to disturb probably several others at a certain amount of personal inconvenience, and causing an additional amount of wear on the boxes and injury to specimens without any adequate compensation. Should we increase the number of shelves to avoid piling the boxes we add greatly to the amount of space occupied as well as to the expense for cabinet work.

After considerable experiment and observation I have adopted a box made of well-seasoned pine, nine by fourteen inches and two inches deep, all outside measure. The lid is secured at the back by two hinges and when closed fastened by a small brass hook at each end. The lid and bottom when the box is closed seem equal, and the depth is given to the bottom by the inner frame on which the lid tightly fits at all points. The lining of the bottom is cork not less than a fourth of an inch covered with thin glazed paper. The outside of the box may be entirely plain or painted, or stained to suit the tastes of the owner. These boxes are placed on shelves a little more than nine inches apart so that the boxes may rest on the long edge, the shelves may be enclosed in any sort of closet or cabinet. In these boxes the specimens are arranged in the following manner: faint pencil lines are drawn from one side of the box to the other dividing it into five or six equal portions according to the size of the specimens, beginning at the upper left corner of the box I place say four specimens side by side and so on down that column and then the other divisions in succession.

Such an arrangement has given me greater satisfaction than any other I have tried. In justice to Mr. E. W. Janson of London, I must state that the pattern of the box is due to him, but experience has taught me that only those boxes will stand our variable atmosphere which are made of native lumber and seasoned and made here.

The pin now used by me and very nearly all of my friends and correspondents is that made by Klaeger of Berlin, and is in length 1.34—1.40 inch, (34—35 mm.)

The question of the pin and box is almost the first difficulty met by every one at the outset of his entomological career, and as all of us have been compelled to find out for ourselves what seemed to be best, I have thought it not improper to place before the entomologists of America the results of nearly twenty years of experiment and expense.

Mr. E. T. Cresson exhibited specimens of three new species of hymenopterous insects contained in the collection of the American Entomological Society, and described them as follows:—

Aulacus editus.—♀.—Black; head subglobose, broad behind the eyes, cheeks and back of ocelli smooth and shining, face pubescent, vertex beneath ocelli feebly punctured; palpi pale, except base; antennæ rather longer than head and thorax, scape sometimes ferruginous beneath; thorax above coarsely transversely wrinkled, mesothorax subpyramidal in profile, anterior and lateral margins of middle lobe acutely carinate especially at angles, broadly rather deeply emarginate medially; wings hyaline, stained with dusky yellow, nervures and stigma black; legs ferruginous, tarsi sometimes yellowish, coxæ and trochanters black, posterior femora sometimes tinged with fuscous; abdomen as long as head and thorax, ferruginous except base of first segment; ovipositor as long as body. Length .55 inch.

Hab.—Nevada, (Morrison); California, (Edwards).

Aulacus abdominalis.—♀.—Black; head subglobose, broad behind the eyes, cheeks and back of ocelli smooth and shining, face pubescent, vertex beneath ocelli punctured; antennæ as long as head and thorax, entirely black; thorax above coarsely transversely wrinkled, mesothorax in front subpyramidal in profile, the anterior margin prominent, carinate and broadly not deeply emarginate medially; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma black; legs black, four anterior femora castaneous, their tibiæ and all the tarsi dull ferruginous; abdomen about as long as thorax, dark ferruginous, polished, base of first segment blackish, apical segments sometimes more or less dusky; ovipositor as long as the body. Length .50 inch.

Hab.—Georgia, (Morrison). Closely allied to *editus.*

Aulacus minor.—♀.—Small, black; head smooth and polished, broad behind eyes; antennæ as long as head and thorax, scape beneath dull red; thorax above transversely wrinkled, the mesothorax gibbous in front, anterior lobe emarginate medially as in *abdominalis;* tegulæ piceous; wings hyaline, slightly dusky at tips, nervures and stigma black; legs mostly ferruginous, coxæ, trochanters and posterior tibiæ black, sometimes the posterior legs are almost entirely fuscous or black; abdomen as long as head and thorax, ferruginous, shining, base of first and two or three apical segments, black; ovipositor as long as body. Length .30 inch.

♂.—Abdomen mostly black, the sides of the first, second and third segments more or less ferruginous. Length .30 inch.

Hab.—Nevada, (Morrison).

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 8 to 11 (pages 57 to 88) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, printed since the last meeting.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, No. 189. From the Conductors.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, Nos. 1 and 2. From the Editors.

North American Entomologist, vol. i, Nos. 1 and 6. From the Editor.

Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, vol. ii, Nos. 5—9. From the Society.

Psyche, vol. iii, No. 70. February, 1880. From the Editors.

Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, vol. ii, No. 3. From the Society.

Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, vol. xxii, No. 3. From the Society.

Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, vol. xxiii, Part 2. From the Entomological Society of Berlin.

The Food of Birds, (The Thrush Family), by S. A. Forbes. From the Author.

De la meilleure disposition a donner aux Caisses et Cartoons des collections d'Insectes, par A. Preudhomme de Borre. From the Author.

Étude sur les espèces de la Tribu des Féronides qui se rencontrent en Belgique, par A. Preudhomme de Borre. From the Author.

Notice sur les espèces des Tribus des Panagéides, des Loricérides, des Licinides, des Chlæniides, et des Broscides, qui se rencontrent en Belgique, par A. Preudhomme de Borre. From the Author.

Note sur le Breyeria Borinensis, par A. Preudhomme de Borre. From the Author.

April 9, 1880.

Director Dr. LeConte in the chair.

Dr. Horn called attention to an article by Mr. H. G. Hubbard, in the third number of the American Entomologist, in which the larva of *Anophthalmus* is described. While on a visit during last summer to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Dr. Horn was shown a similar larva by Dr. Hagen, and there then appeared to be but little doubt that it belonged to a Staphylinide of the tribe Pæderini. The antennæ certainly have a structure resembling those of known Staphylinidæ, and totally unlike the Carabidæ. Mr. Hubbard was probably induced to so identify his larva by a figure given by Packard, (Amer. Nat. vol. x, pl. ii).

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 12 to 15 (pages 89 to 120) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, printed since the last meeting.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1879, Part 3. From the Academy.

Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis, vol. iv, No. 1. From the Academy.

Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, vol. i, No. 3, vol. ii, Nos. 1 and 4. From the Society.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute, vol. xi, Nos. 10—12. From the Institute.

North American Entomologist, vol. i, No. 6. From the Editor.

Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, vol. i, No. 1. From the Society.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, No. 3. From the Editor.

Psyche, vol. i, complete. By purchase.

Psyche, vol. ii, Nos. 63, 65—68. From the Editors.

American Entomologist, vol. iii, Nos. 2 and 3. By purchase.

Le Naturaliste Canadien, Nos. 133 and 134. From the Editor.

Entomologists' Monthly Magazine, No. 190. From the Conductors.

Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, vol. ii, Nos. 4—7, vol. iii, Nos. 1 and 2. From the Society.

Annual Report of the Entomological Society of the Province of Ontario for 1879. From the Society.

The Chinch-Bug, by Cyrus Thomas, 1879. From the Author.

On the Tenthredinidæ and Uroceridiæ of North America, by Norton and Cresson, 1880. From the Authors.

Descriptions of some new Tineina, with Notes on a few old species, by V. T. Chambers. From the Author.

MAY 14, 1880.

Director Dr. LECONTE in the chair.

After presenting for publication, in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, a paper on the Silphidæ, Dr. Horn gave in brief the objects and scope of the paper, and explained the reasons which have induced him to adopt a different arrangement of the family. The desire of the author is to make known, in as much detail as seemed necessary, the species known to inhabit our fauna, and in so doing its scope has been extended so as to make such comparisons between foreign genera and our own as might be necessary to place both series in a clearer light.

In the primary division of the family, it was found necessary to discard all reference to the trochanters, the character as used being very misleading and in fact useless. The structure of the coxal cavities and the coxæ afford the basis of the new arrangement proposed, which enables all the genera which have been considered aberrant to be placed in their true position.

In order to demonstrate the new system, it was proposed to give figures of all the genera with details, drawn in the greater part from nature, and in few instances copied. These drawings were exhibited to the members.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 16 to 18 (pages 121 to 144) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, printed since the last meeting.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. xx, Part 3. From the Society.

Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, vol. iii, No. 1. From the Society.

North American Entomologist, vol. i, No. 10. From the Editor.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, No. 4. From the Editor.

Psyche, vol. iii, Nos. 70 and 71. From the Editors.

American Entomologist, vol. iii, Nos. 4 and 5. By purchase.

Proceedings of the Wisconsin Natural History Society for 1879. From the Society.

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, Nos. 191 and 192. From the Conductors.

Eighth Report of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois, by Cyrus Thomas. From the Author.

Manual of the Apiary, by A. J. Cook, 1880. From the Author.

Biological and other notes on *Pseudococcus aceris*, by Emily A. Smith. From the Author.

List of the Coleoptera observed and collected in the vicinity of Buffalo, by O. Reinecke and F. Zesch. From the Authors.

Verhandlungen des naturforschenden Vereines in Brünn. Band xvi, 1877. From the Society.

Verhandlungen der kaiserlich-königlichen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Band xxviii, 1878. From the Society.

JUNE 14, 1880.

Director Dr. LECONTE in the chair.

The Publication Committee reported favorably the following paper presented at the last meeting for publication in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society:—

"Synopsis of the Silphidæ of the United States, with reference to the genera of other countries," by Geo. H. Horn, M. D.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 19 to 21 (pages 145 to 168) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, also signature 1 (pages i to viii) of the Proceedings of the Section for 1880.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, vol. ii, Part 2. From the Academy.

American Entomologist, vol. iii, No. 6. By purchase.

North American Entomologist, vol. i, No. 12. From the Editor.

Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, vol. ii, Nos. 10—12. From the Society.

Psyche, vol. iii, No. 72. From the Editors.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, No. 5. From the Editor.

Le Naturaliste Canadien, No. 135. From the Editor.

Entomologists' Monthly Magazine, No. 193. From the Conductors.

Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, vol. xii, 1878. From the Society.

Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, vol. iv, Parts 1 and 2. From the Society.

Entomologisk Tidskrift. Band i, Haft i, 1880. Af. Jacob Spangberg. From the Author.

Mittheilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft, vol. v, Nos. 5—10. From the Society.

Bulletin de la Société d'Etudes Scientifiques de Lyon. 1874—79. From the Society.

Biological and other Notes on Coccidæ, by J. Duncan Putnam. From the Author.

Descriptions of some monstrosities observed in North American Coleoptera, by Horace F. Jayne. From the Author.

Report upon Cotton Insects, by J. Henry Comstock. From the Author.

General Guide to the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History, by Alpheus Hyatt, Custodian. From the Author.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1880.

Director Dr. LECONTE in the chair.

The Publication Committee reported favorably the following paper presented at the last meeting for publication in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society:—

"Synopsis of the Lampyridæ of the United States," by John L. LeConte, M. D.

Dr. Horn presented a list of the Coleoptera described by Mr. J. H. B. Bland, in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, with their synonymy.

It sometimes happens that species described in a loose manner are lost sight of after being recognized as synonyms by cotemporary students. When years have passed bibliographers discover these species in the books without any subsequent mention, and when types have been lost and tradition ceases the names are carried from generation to generation until they are finally dropped. The types of Mr. Bland's species remain in the collection of the American Entomological Society, and while the opportunity still exists of placing a proper value on them the present occasion is made use of for bringing them all together in one paper. The names in *italics* are synonyms.

Monilema lævigatum *Bl.* vol. i, p. 267.

M. subrugosum *Bl.* p. 268.

Desmocerus *elongatus* Bl. p. 269, is palliatus *Forst.*

Gaurotes abdominalis *Bl.* p. 270, is still retained as distinct, but I believe it to be merely *cyanipennis* Say, with a pale abdomen, such variations being common in Leptura.

Eburia Ulkei *Bl.* p. 270.

Eriphus Pearsalli Bl. p. 272, is Batyle suturalis (*Say*).

Crossidius *pulchrior* Bl. p. 272, is discoideus (*Say*).

Callidium albofasciatum Bl. p. 274, is Phymatodes varius *Fab.*

C. semicircularis Bl. p. 275, is a var. of P. varius *Fab.*

Cychrus Ridingsii Bl. p. 353, a good species.

Cyclocephala *lurida* Bl. p. 354, is immaculata *Burm.*

Corymbites fulvipes *Bl.* p. 354.

C. *nebraskensis* Bl. p. 355, is triundulatus *Rand.*

Cymatodera puncticollis *Bl.* p. 356.

Orthopleura texana *Bl.* p. 356.

Bembidium *Wingatei* Bl. vol. ii, p. 319, is oblongulum *Mann.* and belongs to AMERIZUS Chd.

Helops gracilis *Bl.* ibid.

Saperda Fayi *Bl.* p. 320.

Acmæops *incertus* Bl. p. 321, is bivittata *Say.*

Staphylinus capitatus *Bl.* vol. iii, p. 65. I have referred this to Leistotrophus.

Chrysobothris *purpurata* Bl. p. 66, is æneola *Lec.*

Cardiophorus *montanus* Bl. p. 67, is tumidicollis *Lec.*

Corymbites *brunnipes* Bl. p. 67, is morulus *Lec.*

C. nigricollis *Bl.* p. 68.

Pityobius *Billingsii* Bl. p. 69, is anguinus *Lec.*

Gaurotes Cressoni *Bl.* p. 69.

Meloe afer *Bl.* p. 70.

Lytta tarsalis Bl. p. 71, is Pomphopœa ænea (*Say*).

Chrysomela pallida *Bl.* p. 71.

Coccinella œthiops Bl. p. 72, is Exochomus marginipennis *Lec.*

Othnius fasciatus *Bl.* p. 253.

Pristoscelis ater Bl. p. 253.

P. fulvitarsis *Bl.* p. 254.

P. nigricornis *Bl.* p. 254, is Dolichosoma.

Pedilus cyanipennis *Bl.* p. 254, is a Corphyra.

Leptura *atrovittata* Bl. p. 255, is abdominalis *Hald.*

Epilachna *maculiventris Bl.* p. 254, is corrupta *Muls.*

Pterostichus *inornatus* Bl. vol. iv, p. 381, is protractus *Lec.*

P. *agrestis* Bl. 381, is caudicalis *Say.*

Necrophorus *Hecate* Bl. p. 382, a variety of guttula Mots.

Agrilus pulchellus *Bl.* p. 382.

Nyctobates sublævis Bl. p. 382, is Iphthimus serratus *Mann.* var.

Anthophylax mirificus *Bl.* p. 382.

A. *venustus* Bl. p. 383, the female of mirificus *Bl.*
Leptura nigrolineata *Bl.* p. 383.
L. propinqua *Bl.* p. 384.

In a volume entitled "Petite Faune Entomologique der Canada-Coleopteres," published in Quebec by L'Abbe L. Provancher, the following species and genera are described.

Philonthus *longipennis* Prov. is sordidus *Grav.*

Micronychus (n. g.) *sulcatus* Prov. is Cyphomimus dorsalis *Horn.*

Erirhinus viridis Prov. is Phytonomus nigrirostris *Fab.*

Homogaster (n. g.) *quebecensis* Prov. is Piazurus subfasciatus *Lec.*

Leptura nitidipennis Prov. is Acmæops longicornis *Kby.*

L. lætifica *Lec.* does not occur in Can., the species intended is mutabilis *Nm.*

Anatis *canadensis* Prov. is 15-punctata *Oliv.*

Attelabus *maculatus* Prov. is rhois *Boh.*

Coptocycla *plicata* Boh. is erroneously determined and should be guttata *Oliv.* of which it is a variety.

Zilora nuda *Prov.*, Supplement 1877, p. 19, probably a distinct species but the name is not well chosen.

Metachroma cuprea *Prov.* I quote this on the authority of Mr. Austin, I do not know where it is described. It is however not a Metachroma from the specific name.

The following synonymy has been recently observed:

Amphycyrta simplicipes *Mann.* is a Simplocaria, and S. *inflata* Lec. is the same species.

Rhipiphorus bifoveatus *Horn.*—Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 1875, p. 123. I mention this species to note its occurrence in Guatemala, and also that the description of *R. sordidus* Gerst. (Mon. 1855, p. 28), applies to it as far as it goes, but as there are important tarsal characters not mentioned by Gerstæcker, I feel unwilling to unite the two species, and I must await the decision of those who have at the same time access to my paper and veritable specimens of *sordidus*. If the two are identical the distribution is remarkable—Brazil, Guatemala and Illinois.

Dr. Horn also read the following

Note on **HEMIPEPLUS** Latr.

This genus was indicated and described by Latreille (Fam. nat. Regne Anim. p. 398), without however describing the species. The typical specimen passed to M. Reiche and bore the cabinet name *hemipterus* (fide Lacordaire). In the catalogue of his collection (ed. 3, p. 340), Dejean records the same insect under the name *Nemicelus marginipennis.*

In the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1854, p. 79, Dr. Leconte for the first time describes the species under the Dejeanian name from a specimen which we now know to be a female.

The Dejean specimen was in 1874 in the possession of Mr. E. W.

Janson of London, through whose kindness I was enabled to study and make a sketch of it.

While on a visit to London during 1869—70, Dr. Leconte saw and named specimens in the cabinet of the British Museum which appear to have been males.

In the Ent. Mo. Mag. xiii, Nov. 1876, p. 121, Mr. C. O. Waterhouse publishes a note on Hemipeplus, and describes what he believes to be the true *H. marginipennis* Dej., with the following remarks:

> "My object in describing this is, that I believe it to be quite distinct from the species described under the same name by Dr. Leconte, which he says is two-tenths of an inch in length, and of which there are specimens named by Dr. Leconte in the British Museum (from Florida) which only measure two-twelfths of an inch. The small specimens differ from the large one above described, in having the eyes less prominent; the head not immediately narrowed behind the eyes, but having, as it were, rectangular cheeks, the sides of the elytra less suddenly deflexed, and the deflexed portion not bounded above by a fine carina."

The following is the description by Mr. Waterhouse and for comparison I reproduce that by Dr. Leconte.

Hemipeplus (*Nemicelus*) **marginipennis** Dej.—"Valde elongatus et depressus, parallelus, testaceus, nitidus; capite cum oculis thorace paulo latiori, pone oculos subito angustato; thorace latitudine ½ longiori, lateribus antice rotundatis, postice subsinuatis, pone medium angustato, fovea utrinque prope basin impresso; elytris punctulatis, margine laterali infuscato. Long. 3 lin.; 5 mm." (Waterhouse).

"**Nemicelus marginipennis,** linearis, valde elongatus et depressus, pallide testaceus nitidus, capite cum oculis magnis thorace latiore, hoc latitudine fere duplo longiore, lateribus antice rotundatis, postice subsinuatis, pone medium angustato, fovea utrinque prope basin profunda impresso, elytris punctulatis vix striatis, margine laterali nigricante, apice truncatis. Long. 20; 4 mm." (Leconte).

I think it would be difficult to find two descriptions corresponding more closely when made by different persons at such an interval of time.

Before proceeding further the differences between the sexes will be given.

Male.—Smaller than the female, more opaque, more densely and finely punctulate. Head with hind angles distinctly prolonged behind the eyes, the latter being smaller than in the female but variable in size. First joint of antennæ oval, suddenly narrowed at base, not longer than the next two joints taken together. Thorax not longer than wide, apex very feebly emarginate, basal foveæ deep but not elongate, a vague but entire median channel. Elytra vaguely substriate at base, disc convex, the declivity at the sides not limited by an acute ridge, apices obliquely prolonged and at tip conjointly rounded. Last ventral segment scarcely longer than the preceding and regularly oval at tip. Last dorsal segment very slightly exposed beyond the elytra.

Female.—Larger than the male, more shining, less densely punctulate. Eyes large and forming the hind angles of the head, larger and more prominent than in the male. First joint of antennæ in form of elongate cone, not suddenly narrowed at base and fully equal to the next three joints taken together. Thorax about one-third longer than wide, apex rather deeply emarginate, basal foveæ not deep but elongate, the median groove nearly obsolete. Elytra faintly substriate their entire length, the disc very flat and with a distinct sharply defined ridge extending from the humeri to the tip separating the disc from the declivity, apices squarely truncate. Last ventral segment distinctly longer than the preceding and very obtusely oval at tip. Last dorsal segment in great part visible beyond the elytra.

By the above sexual characters it will be evident that both Leconte and Waterhouse had females before them, and that the smaller specimens about which the latter author speaks are from the form of the head males.

In the Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. 1878, p. 360, Mr. E. A. Schwarz describes *Nemicelus microphthalmus* from a specimen which he calls a female. I have examined the type in the cabinet of Dr. Leconte and find that it is a male, and that it does not differ from any other small males of the typical form excepting that its eyes are smaller, and from an examination of at least seven males of this species I am fully convinced that the eyes vary in size in different individuals.

On the same page with the above Mr. Schwarz describes also *Nemicelus marginipennis*, in which he has unfortunately reversed the sexes.

The species varies in length from .13—.32 inch; 3¾—8 mm.

Mr. Schwarz also makes the following remark: "The genus *Nemicelus* was first described by Dr. Leconte, and is certainly distinct from *Hemipeplus.*" The genus *Nemicelus* has never been described by any one and is perfectly synonymous with *Hemipeplus.*

The following is therefore the synonymy:

HEMIPEPLUS Latr., Fam. nat. 1825, p. 398.
  Nemicelus Dej., Cat. ed. 3, p. 140.
  Ochrosanis Pascoe, Journ. Ent. 1866, p. 443.
 marginipennis Lec., (*Nemicelus*) Proc. Acad. 1854, p. 79.
  hemipterus † Latr., (fide Lacordaire).
  hemipterus † Dej., Cat. ed. 3, p. 140.
  marginipennis † Dej., Cat. loc. cit.
  Dohrnii ♀ Pascoe, (*Ochrosanis*) loc. cit. pl. 18, fig. 7.
  marginipennis ♀ Waterh., Ent. Mo. Mag. 1876, xiii, p. 121.
  Dejeanii Waterh., loc. cit. (name suggested).
  microphthalmus ♂ Schwarz, (*Nemicelus*) Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. 1878, p. 360.

In concluding I must ask indulgence for having consumed so much space in the development of the synonymy of one species, but as there has been so much misunderstanding of the sexual differences and the synonymy has thereby been unnecessarily increased, the correction of all the errors at one time must be my only apology.

Mr. E. T. Cresson announced the death of Mr. James Ridings, a member of the Section and one of the founders of the American Entomological Society.

The following biographical notice was presented :

James Ridings was born at Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, April 30, 1803, died in Philadelphia, July 29, 1880, aged 77 years. His early years present the usual uneventful history of an English boy, and his educational opportunities were such as could be obtained in the parish school. At the early age of 12 years he showed a decided interest in the observation of natural objects, and he aided himself by association with others of similar tastes in his native place. His text books were a few odd volumes of Linnæus and Cuvier, from which he laid the foundation of the knowledge and pleasure of after years. In 1830 with a wife and family he came to this city and engaged in the manufacture of hand-looms and lathes, hand-loom weaving being then a very prosperous industry. He soon became acquainted with Drs. Rush and McClellan who knowing his tastes urged him to pursue his studies and gave him every encouragement. He continued collecting in this vicinity and by his example stimulated others and thus assisted in forming the nucleus of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1859, the name of which was subsequently changed to the American Entomological Society.

He did not confine himself to this vicinity in collecting but made numerous journeys more or less distant, to Colorado and Kansas in 1864, Georgia in 1865, and many times to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, which was always a favorite locality with him.

Mr. Ridings was always glad to be of assistance to others and many among us remember his kindly advice and gifts of specimens. Distrustful of his own ability and naturally retiring he never entered the field as a writer but allowed the numerous new species discovered by him to be made known by others. As the infirmities of advanced age bore gradually more heavily upon him and feeling that his period of activity had passed he distributed his cabinet among younger workers in the field.

Although not a young man at the time of the organization of our Society, he lived to see it firmly established and occupying a prominent position among kindred societies. He was for a time Vice-President of the Society and for several years Curator of its cabinet.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 22 to 33 (pages 169 to 264) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, printed since the last meeting.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1880, Part 1. From the Academy.

Psyche, vol. iii, Nos. 73 and 74. From the Editor.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, Nos. 6 and 7. From the Editor.

Le Naturaliste Canadien, vol. xii, No. 136. From the Editor.

Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, 1879. From the Society.

Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, vol. iv, part 3. From the Society.

Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, vol. iii, No. 2. From the Society.

American Entomologist, vol. iii, Nos. 7 and 8. By purchase.

Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, vol. iii, No. 2. From the Society.

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, Nos. 194 and 195. From the Conductors.

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1879, part 4, 1880, part 1. From the Society.

Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, vol. iii, Nos. 3 and 4. From the Society.

Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, vol. xxii, parts 3 and 4. From the Netherland Entomological Society.

Verhandlungen der kaiserlich-königlichen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, vol. xxix, 1880. From the Society.

Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, vols. xix and xxi, and part 4 of xxii. From the Society.

Ninth Report of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois, by Cyrus Thomas. From the Author.

The Hessian-Fly, by A. S. Packard Jr , M. D. From the Author.

On some new and little known species of Tineidæ, by Thomas, Lord Walsingham. From the Author.

Lepidoptera Heterocera in the British Museum, Part iv. From the Trustees.

October 8, 1880.

Vice-Director Dr. Horn in the chair.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 34—37 (pages 265—296) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, also signature 2 (pages ix—xvi) of the Proceedings of the Section for 1880, printed since the last meeting.

Dr. Horn stated that during the past summer he had received from Mr. W. H. Ashmead a number of species of coleoptera collected in the Florida Keys among which were several which had not been before known to occur within our faunal limits.

Hister (*Omalodes*) Klugii *Mars.*
Rutela formosa *Burm.*
Polycesta angulosa *Duval.*
Adelocera mexicana ? *Cand.*
Stenodontes exsertus *Oliv.*
Brenthus anchorago *Fab.*

These are all found in Cuba excepting the Adelocera, and of this comparison will be necessary to determine positively its identity.

Dr. Horn also stated that he had observed the following synonymy while preparing, at the request of Mr. F. G. Schaupp, a synoptic table of Dicælus for publication in the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society.

Dicælus dilatatus *Say*, *Dejeanii* Dej.
D. elongatus *Dej.*, *simplex* Dej., *opacus* ‡ Lec.
D. ambiguus *Ferté*, *opacus* Ferté, *turbulentus* Lec.

Gyascutus obliteratus *Lec.*, has been received by Mr. Ulke from North Carolina. The specimens are, however, smaller than those from California and the sculpture less rugose.

On p. xiii of these "Proceedings" the measurement of *Nemicelus marginipennis* Lec., should be 5 mm.

Mr. E. T. Cresson exhibited specimens of three species of hymenoptera, which he characterized as follows:

Rhitigaster bicolor.—♂ ♀.—Black, shining, sparsely clothed with a short, whitish pubescence; face with a more or less deep longitudinal impression on each side; mesothorax with the longitudinal impressed lines deep and crenulated, middle lobe, as well as sometimes the lateral ones, with a shallow longitudinal groove; base of scutellum deeply excavated, the excavation divided in the middle by a sharp ridge; metathorax generally more or less yellowish-ferruginous, sometimes entirely black, rugose, the disk with two sharply defined longitudinal carinæ; tegulæ black or fuscous; wings fuscous or fusco-hyaline; legs black, the posterior pair sometimes fuscous, with the base of tarsi pale, the four anterior tarsi often varied with pale testaceous; abdomen entirely ferruginous, longitudinally rugose, first segment with two sharply defined longitudinal carinæ, gibbous at base, and continued on to the second, but becoming obsolete before reaching the apex of the segment. Length .23—.26 inch.

Var. ♂.—Posterior legs yellow-ferruginous, trochanters, tips of femora and of tibiæ, and the tarsi except base beneath, black.

Hab.—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania.

Stephanus cinctipes.—♀.—Black; labrum, narrow band at base of all the tibiæ, and apical third, except extreme tip, of the ovipositor sheaths, white; tarsi testaceous, paler at base; trochanters, apex of first abdominal segment above and most of the second and third segments, ferruginous; in front of ocelli a sharp semicircular carina, toothed in the middle and on each side; face transversely rugose; cheeks nearly smooth; immediately back of ocelli a series of sharp transverse ridges, sometimes this part is tinged with dull ferruginous; mesothorax finely, transversely wrinkled, the impressed longitudinal lines composed of deep pits; pleura and metathorax roughly punctured, the former less so and shining; middle of scutellum smooth and polished; tegulæ dull testaceous; wings pale fuscous toward tips, an angular subhyaline band, commencing at base of stigma, apex of wings paler than beneath stigma; all the tarsi 5-jointed, the penultimate joint with a long tufted process at tip beneath; anterior tarsi double the length of their tibiæ and very slender; posterior coxæ large and toothed above near apex, their femora with two large teeth beneath, and a number of small unequal teeth between and on either side of them; their tibiæ not much thickened toward tip and not dilated; their tarsi about two-thirds the length of the tibiæ, with the first joint rather longer than the second, which is about equal in length with the third; abdomen smooth and polished, except the first segment which is finely roughened, and not longer than the posterior coxæ; ovipositor about double the length of the body. Length .55—.75 inch.

Hab.—Washington Territory, (Morrison).

Gorytes Smithii.—♀.—Black, shining; clothed with a brown sericeous pile; narrow line on anterior orbits, apex of labrum and spot on mandibles, yellow; head sparsely punctured, palpi, scape and base of flagellum beneath yellowish-ferruginous; mesothorax and pleura smooth, impunctured; line on prothorax, sides of mesothorax obscurely, tubercles and apical margin of scutellum, yellow; metathorax impunctured, clothed with erect pale brownish pubescence, a deep longitudinal medial furrow extending from base to apex, interrupted at tip of the triangular enclosed space by a deep fovea; wings uniformly dark fuliginous, second recurrent nervure confluent, or nearly so, with the second transverse cubital nervure; legs yellowish-ferruginous, coxæ, trochanters, posterior femora above, and spot or line on two anterior pairs black or fuscous; abdomen subpetiolated, smooth and shining, the first segment, except extreme base, yellow. Length .55 inch.

Hab.—Illinois. (Miss E. A. Smith).

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, No. 8. From the Editor.

Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, vol. iii, No. 3. From the Society.

American Entomologist, vol. iii, No. 9. By purchase.

Le Naturaliste Canadien, vol. xii, No. 137. From the Editor.

Entomologists' Monthly Magazine, No. 196. From the Conductors.

NOVEMBER 12, 1880.

Vice-Director Dr. HORN in the chair.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 38—41 (pages 297—322) of volume viii, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, printed since the last meeting.

Dr. Horn stated that, through the kindness of Mr. E. P. Austin of Boston, he had been presented with a specimen collected in Massachusetts which agrees exactly with Say's description of *Cetonia vestita*, and on comparison does not differ from the *C. hirtella* Linn., of Europe. The specimen is one of a small number collected last year, and is as far as he knew the first recorded appearance of the insect since the specimen received by Say. He was not prepared to say that these occurrences warrant us in placing the species in our list as a member of our fauna, while its introduction would make it necessary to discuss, on this side of the Atlantic, the relative value of the numerous genera made at the expense of Cetonia, or else to call the species *Euphoria hirtella* in this country and *Tropinota hirtella* in Europe.

E. californica Lec., has been determined by comparison to be *Glyciphana jucunda* Fald., (var. *argyrosticta* Burm.), and was described from a specimen received from California, the history of which could not be obtained.

While considering the Cetonia the question might be asked, whether it is really proper to add to our lists well known foreign species which are found here under circumstances which lead us to infer that each occurrence may be an introduction through commerce. Prominent in this number is *Licinus silphoides*, which Dr. Horn did not believe had ever gone through its life history from egg to imago in this country.

Dr. Horn also remarked that while looking over a number of South African Cicindelæ in the collection of Mr. Schaupp, he was struck with the general resemblance of the type of elytral marking to that described by Dr. Leconte in *C. Magdalenæ*, the specimen being in the Oxford Museum and said to have been obtained from North Carolina turpentine. This species therefore, seems to need a little further investigation, and it is possible that insects from very remote regions may be mingled in the refuse strainings in varnish factories, from the melting of gums and rosins from remote parts of the world.

Mr. E. T. Cresson presented the following table of characters as an aid in the separation of our species, thus far known, of the genus

SAPYGA Latr.

1.—Vertex with six smooth raised spots; ocelli small, indistinct; pale line on upper inner orbits more or less raised or blistered; apex of antennæ similar in the sexes.—(Eusapyga).

- Legs ferruginous..1. **rubripes** n. sp. ♂ ♀ (Tex.)
- Legs black, tibiæ and tarsi mostly yellow or white.
  - Mandibles and antennæ entirely black, the yellow band on third abdominal segment interrupted into spots...2. **proxima** n. sp. ♂ (Col.)
  - Mandibles more or less yellow, antennæ pale fuscous or testaceous beneath; the pale bands on abdomen uninterrupted.
    - Markings of body lemon-yellow, venter with very broad, uninterrupted bands; clypeus entirely yellow. 3. **verticalis** n. sp. ♀ (Nev.)
    - Markings of body white, venter black with lateral white spots; clypeus with an arcuate white line on anterior margin. 4. **californica** n. sp. ♂ (Cal.)
- Legs entirely black except a pale line on middle tibiæ above; abdomen above with continuous white bands...5. **nigripes** n. sp. ♂ (Nev.)

2.—Vertex without smooth raised spots; ocelli distinct; pale line on inner orbits not raised or blistered; apex of antennæ dissimilar in the sexes, that of the ♂ more or less thickened, with the terminal joint much smaller than the penultimate.—(Sapyga).

- Abdomen and legs entirely black.............. ..6. **aculeata** Cress. ♂ ♀ (Col.)
- Abdomen with pale spots or bands.
  - Legs black with a white spot or line at base of tibiæ; abdomen with lateral white spots, venter immaculate...7. **pumila** n. sp. ♀ (Nev.)
  - Legs black, tibiæ more or less pale above.
    - Posterior margin of second abdominal segment above entire; anterior angles of prothorax obtuse; clypeus with a transverse white spot......................................8. **Martinii** Sm. ♀ (Can.)
    - Posterior margin of second abdominal segment above emarginate medially; anterior angles of prothorax acute; clypeus with a sublunate white spot on each side......9. **emarginata** n. sp. ♀ (Col.)
  - Legs black, tibiæ entirely yellow.
    - Space between eyes and base of mandibles narrow.
      - Metathorax black, immaculate.
        - Coxæ and two basal segments of abdomen entirely black.
          - Second recurrent nervure confluent with second transverse cubital nervure; third and fourth abdominal segments with broad uninterrupted white bands...10. **confluenta** n. sp. ♂ (Col.)
          - Second recurrent nervure received by the third submarginal cell; third and fourth abdominal segments with a yellow spot on each side..................................11. **mœsta** n. sp. ♂ (Nev.)

Coxæ more or less yellow; second segment of abdomen above always with pale band or spots.

Third submarginal cell narrowed at least one-half towards the marginal.

Form subrobust; transverse ridge between base of antennæ white..............................12. **nevadica** n. sp. ♂ (Nev.)

Form long and slender; transverse ridge between base of antennæ black..............................13. **angustata** n. sp. ♂ (Cala.)

Third submarginal cell not narrowed one-half towards the marginal.

First abdominal segment entirely black.

Second submarginal cell much longer than broad, apex of the third truncate; the pale bands on abdomen uninterrupted; prothorax with a yellow band on anterior margin, interrupted medially and somewhat recurved.
14. **truncata** n. sp. ♂ (Nev.)

Second submarginal cell subquadrate, being but slightly longer than broad, apex of third rounded; pale bands on abdomen interrupted or subinterrupted; prothorax with a white line on lateral anterior margin......15. **obscura** n. sp. ♂ (Nev.)

First abdominal segment with two pale spots above; second submarginal cell quadrate or nearly so, apex of the third rounded; form long and narrow; the pale bands on abdomen uninterrupted.................16. **fulvicornis** n. sp. ♂ (Nev.)

Metathorax with two yellow spots.

Inner yellow orbital line not reaching summit of eyes; clypeus with transverse yellow spot at base.
17. **americana** n. sp. ♀ (N. Y.)

Inner yellow orbital line extending beyond summit of eyes to a point opposite the posterior ocelli; clypeus with lateral and basal margins yellow.

Venter with interrupted yellow bands, the second segment black, sometimes with a narrow interrupted band at tip; posterior yellow orbital line narrow, interrupted.
18. **centrata** Say, ♀ (N. Y., Del., Va.)

Venter with very broad yellow bands, the second segment almost entirely yellow; posterior yellow orbital line broad and entire..............................19. **montana** n. sp. ♀ (Nev.)

Space between eyes and base of mandibles broad.

Scutellum, metathorax and pleura with lateral yellow spot; posterior coxæ and femora yellow beneath.
20. **elegans** n. sp. ♂ ♀ (Nev.)

Scutellum, metathorax, pleura and posterior coxæ entirely, and their femora except tips black...21. **coloradensis** n. sp. ♂ (Col.)

Mr. Cresson stated that detailed descriptions of the new species, briefly characterized above, would be published shortly.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

American Entomologist, vol. iii, Nos. 10 and 11. By purchase.

Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. xx, pages 353—384. From the Society.

Psyche, vol. iii, Nos. 75 and 76. (July and August, 1880.) From the Editors.

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, Nos. 197 and 198. From the Conductors.

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1880. Part 2. From the Society.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, Nos. 9 and 10. From the Editor.

Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, Série 5, Tome viii, 1878, Tome ix, 1879. From the Society.

Bulletin de la Société d'etudes Scientifiques de Lyon, Tome v, 1879. From the Society.

Horæ Societatis Entomologicæ Rossicæ, vol. xiv. From the Society.

Mittheilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft, vol. vi, No. 1. From the Society.

Verhandlungen des naturforschenden Vereines in Brünn. Band xvii, 1878. From the Society.

Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift. From the Entomological Society of Berlin.

Nova Acta Regiæ Societatis Scientiarum Upsaliensis, Ser. 3, vol. x, No. 2, 1879. From the Society.

Transactions, Proceedings and Report of the Philosophical Society of Adelaide, South Australia, 1878 and 1879. From the Society.

Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, vol. iii, No. 5, October, 1880. From the Society.

Entomologisk Tidskrift, af. Jacob Spangberg, Band i, Haft 2, 1880. From the Author.

Cistula Entomologica, vol. ii, Part 23, September, 1880. From the Publisher.

Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Havard College for 1879 and 1880. From the Museum.

Check List of the Coleoptera of America North of Mexico, with Supplement by E. P. Austin. By purchase.

Notes on the Coloration and Development of Insects, by P. Cameron. From the Author.

The Devonian Insects of New Brunswick, by Samuel H. Scudder. From the Author.

DECEMBER 13, 1880.

Director Dr. LECONTE in the chair.

The Publication Committee reported favorably the following papers for publication in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society:—

"Notes on Elateridæ, Cebrionidæ, Rhipiceridæ and Dascyllidæ," by Geo. H. Horn, M. D.

"Revision of the species of Polyphylla of the United States," by Geo. H. Horn, M. D.

Dr. LeConte made the following observations on the synonymy and habits of various Coleoptera of the United States, gathered mostly from his observation and correspondence of the last month.

1. SYNONYMY.—*Cleronomus ornaticollis* Lec., is an extreme ♂ variety of the well known *Clerus thoracicus* Oliv. The antennæ of the ♂ are much more slender than those of the ♀, formed as in *Cleronomus*, which might probably be suppressed as a genus. The accumulation of larger series of specimens shows that the prothorax varies in color from almost entirely black to almost entirely yellow.

Clerus? tantillus Lec.—Mr. Schwarz has kindly sent me a specimen from Alabama, found preying upon the larvæ of an undescribed *Cis*, in a woody fungus. The pronotum has a moderately distinct marginal line, but the insect otherwise resembles in miniature *Thanerocterus sanguineus*, so that I think it is not possible to refer it to the *Corynetes* group.

Myodites Schwarzi and *Zeschii* are respectively ♂ and ♀ of the same species; in the former the vertex is less elevated and the antennæ are black; in the latter the vertex is acute and the antennæ are brownish-yellow. This species has been raised by Mr. Hubbard from the cells of *Augochlora pura* Say. *M. Walshii* is very near this species but has the hind tibiæ less bent and less compressed. Should further observation show these characters to be valueless the last mentioned specific name will prevail.

Mr. Schwarz collected at Selma, Alabama, a species of *Myodites* parasitic on *Nomia nevadensis* Cresson. The abdomen is yellow in the ♀ and black in the ♂. [I have not yet seen this species but hope to have an opportunity of doing so before long.]

2. HABITS.—*Ernobius tenuicornis* Lec. In boughs of Pinus rigida, Mass., (Blanchard).

Ptilinus basalis Lec., in dead twigs and branches of Laurus, the

Californian Bay or Laurel-tree. Found only in decaying wood which has been dead at least two years but still remains united to the tree. *Chelifer scabriusculus* is found in the same burrows, (Berkeley, Cala., J. J. Rivers).

Amphicerus punctipennis Lec., bores in Orange trees in California, (Rivers), as *A. bicaudatus* (Say), does into grape vines in Illinois, as already observed by Dr. Shimer.

Stenaspis rimosa Dup.—On elm trees in Texas; (Dr. Brous).

Cyllene crinicornis Chevr.—On Platanus in Texas; (Dr. Brous).

Xylotrechus convergens Lec.—Several specimens reared from a branch of an undetermined *Cratægus*, locally known as Red Haw, by Mr. Myers, Fort Madison, Iowa. The specimens emerged from June 15th to July 1st.

Leptura abdominalis Hald.—In red cedar, New Jersey.

Acanthoderes Morrisii Uhler.—Lives in Liriodendron tulipifera.

Micracis hirtella Lec.—In Laurus, California, with *Ptilinus basalis;* (Rivers).

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Part 2, April to September, 1880. From the Academy.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute, vol. xii, Nos. 1—6. From the Institute.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, No. 11. From the Editor.

Le Naturaliste Canadien, vol. xii, No. 138. From the Editor.

The Cotton Worm in the United States, by C. V. Riley. From the Author.

Philosophy of the Preparation of Butterflies and particularly of the Nymphalidæ, by C. V. Riley. From the Author.

A review of the species of Anisodactylus, and critical notes on the species of Selenophorus inhabiting the United States, by Geo. H. Horn, M. D. From the Author.

The following Officers etc., were elected to serve for the year 1881:—

Director.—John L. LeConte, M. D.
Vice-Director.—George H. Horn, M. D.
Recorder.—James H. Ridings.
Treasurer.—E. T. Cresson.
Conservator.—George B. Cresson.
Publication Committee.—George H. Horn, M. D., Samuel Lewis, M. D.